FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1843. [NO. 1363.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

Received by Cotton Plant,

38 HHDS. MOLASSES,
14 tierces ditto.
GEO. McNEILL.
July 4, 1843. 62-3w

Sale of Horses, Mules, Wagons, &c.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at Public Auction, on Thursday the 20th day of July next, at the residence of Jonathan Evans, Jr., on a credit of 90 days, the following Property, viz: Two Horses, five Mules, two timber Wagons, two road Wagons and their gear, one pony Carriage and Harness, a Cart, a number of Ploughs, and various other farming utensils; House-hold and Kitchen Furniture, Cattle, Hogs, &c. Note with approved security will be required before the property is removed.
D. EVANS, *Commissioner.*
July 8, 1843. 62-tf

The Subscriber
OFFERS his mechanical services to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, soliciting their patronage; flattering himself by punctual attention to render himself worthy the same.
JOS. S. DUNN.
July 10, 1843. 62-2w

NOTICE.
THE copartnership of GILLESPIE & McDOWELL was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said Firm will be paid by John McDowell.
G. S. GILLESPIE.
JOHN McDOWELL.
Elizabeth Town, N. C., June 28, 1843. 62-4w

PRINT WAREHOUSE.
IN NEW YORK.
B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees) and C. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for
PRINTED CALICOES,
To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.
By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. will be enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, and generally lower, than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.
The entire stock, embracing about three thousand different patterns and colorings, has just been received; is perfectly fresh, and comprises all the latest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the desirable new styles which appear, many of which cannot be had elsewhere.
Catalogues of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, will be put into the hands of buyers.
All orders will receive our best attention.
New York, July 1, 1843. 62tf

State of North Carolina,
Bertie Superior Court—Spring Term, 1843.
Mary Russell vs. James V. Russell.
Petition for Divorce.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James V. Russell, the Defendant in this suit, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Star and Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered up in favor of the Petitioner. In witness of which, I have hereunto set my hand and seal
SOL. CHERRY, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. and papers, $5 00.] 62-3m

ANY experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt*, that this Vermifuge is a *certain* and *never failing* cure for worms.
Since it was first put before the public, many worthless preparations have been forced into sale, which have had their day, and are now counted as so much trash, ☞ *whereas B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is daily increasing in popularity, owing to its intrinsic worth.* It has only to be used according to the directions, and if worms exist, they will certainly be expelled from the system. The price is only 25 cents per bottle, which brings it within the means of all. Be sure to get *B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge*, and avoid all other articles which are said to be as good, as none of them have the virtues of the *genuine article.*

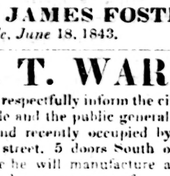
Whitely, Green Co., Pa., May 1, 1843.
Mr. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.—Dear Sir: I have been using your Vermifuge in my practice for a number of years, and find it the most sure and safe *Worm Destroyer* that I ever had.
I was called to a child six or seven years old, in May, 1842, which was then in spasms with the worms. I gave it one vial of your Vermifuge, agreeably to directions, and the child passed 440 worms. In a few weeks, I gave it another vial, and it passed 200 more, making in all 640 worms. The child recovered immediately, and has enjoyed good health ever since.
I have prescribed it in many other cases, in which it has brought away 200 and 300 worms.
JONATHAN MORRIS.
July 1, 1843. 62-tf
☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Fever and Ague Patients!
BEWARE OF DECEPTION!
THAT old favorite and sterling Remedy, the only true, original, and genuine
ROWAND'S (IMPROVED)
TONIC MIXTURE!
So universally and so favorably known for twelve years past as the great and only permanent cure of that wretched complaint, is imitated by Imposters on all sides, and in every way possible that can just save them from being amenable to the law: the name "Tonic Mixture," the appearance and quantity of the liquid, the dose, the directions for use, accompanying remarks, &c. &c. being so near to the Genuine Mixture that it behooves every one to be very careful what they purchase, to avoid deception.
June 24, 1843. 62-t10
☞ A Fresh Supply for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York, a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,
Which will be sold at the lowest market price.
PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
April 14, 1843. 50-tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.
OLD LINE.
To sail punctually every week during the year.
Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.
THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of expedience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.
JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 21, 1841. 60-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

F. T. WARD,
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.
Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.
January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
AT AUGUSTA.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.
THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.
STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.
THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)
For sale by E. J. HALE.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk & Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he now occupies the building on the North side of Hay street, three doors West of the Market, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.
☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.
He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of
MEN'S & LADIES' SADDLES,
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,
And every article in his line of business.
He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.
July 1, 1841. 66-tf

PATENT MEDICINES.
Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.
For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

Cotton YARNS—price reduced.
C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.
February 18, 1843. 42tf

COPARTNERSHIP.
C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.
June 7, 1843. 57-tf

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
May 16, 1843. 54-tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,
for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47-tf

French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.
HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13-tf

NEGROES FOR SALE.
A WOMAN, about 27 years old, a good cook and house servant, with her two children, a girl 3 and another 1 year old, for sale. Enquire at this office.
June 22. 59-tf

NOTICE.
I WILL offer at public sale, on Thursday, the 20th day of July, at the residence of Jonathan Evans, Jr., all his interest, which is one-sixth part of half of a tract of Land, known as the Blocker Land, on the East side of Cape Fear River, 5 miles below the Clarendon bridge, containing in all about 580 acres. Also on Friday the 21st of July, I will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, TWELVE SHARES OF CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK. Terms of sale 90 days. Note at Bank, with approved security, will be required.
JAMES EVANS, Trustee of Jonathan Evans, Jr.
June 28, 1843. 61-3w

HICKORY SPRING,
SITUATED in the County of Chatham, North Carolina, eighteen miles South West of Pittsborough, so well known for its medicinal virtues, is now in good repair; and the Subscriber is ready for the reception of visiters. The Proprietor thinks it entirely unnecessary to add words or certificates to recommend the Water, as the many cures which it has performed will sufficiently recommend to invalids the virtues of the Water in many diseases, particularly Dyspepsia.
TERMS OF BOARD.
Ninety cents per day; five dollars and fifty cents per week. Children and servants half price. Horses fifty cents per day.
Cold, shower, and warm Baths prepared at the shortest notice.
WM. BOWEN.
N. B. Invalids can always have the advantage of the advice of a regular bred Physician, as one is residing at the Spring.
June 20, 1843. 61 3w

NOTICE.
WHEREAS, my ward DUNCAN McFARLAND, has absented himself from my residence without leave, and I have reason to believe was induced or decoyed by some designing persons or self constituted Guardian: I hereby caution and forewarn all persons from harboring or entertaining him, as the rigor of the law will be enforced.
WM. W. McFARLAND.
Laurel Hill, N. C., June 26, 1843. 61-3w

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES
FOR JULY, 1843.
J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 41 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, July 29, 1843.
PRIZES.
1 Prize of $30,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 of 5,340, 1 of 3,000, 5 Prizes of 2,000, 5 of 1,500, 5 of 1,250, 5 of 1,200, 40 of 500, 300 of 200, &c. &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 32 50
☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
June 22. 1843. 60-td-pd
Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

Good.—A friend informs us that he could send us a marriage notice, but as the young gentleman does not take a newspaper, he does not think editors under obligations to publish his marriage. That's to the point; but the mystery about it is, how any young lady in this age can afford to marry a fellow who takes no paper! Poor things!—they'll know but little of what's going on in this troublesome world.—*Ashville Messenger.*

A Faithful Dog.—Mr. Francis A. Ball, of New London, (Conn.) fell into the Thames the other day, and, being unable to swim, would have been drowned but for his dog, a large Newfoundland, who jumped in after his master, and, seizing him by the collar, held his head and face above the water, and brought him to the shore in safety! The grateful master immediately bargained for a splendid collar for the noble animal, upon which is to be engraven the particulars of the heroic act. Such a dog is worth having, and worth taking care of, too.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, speaking of the scarcity of sleeping places in Boston on the night preceding the monumental celebration, says one man offered ten dollars to *get put* in the watch-house, but was told the place was full!

There has lately been considerable emigration from New York to Virginia, mostly of Agriculturists, who find their account in selling their own well ordered fields for a high price and buying Virginia lands which have become cheap solely from bad husbandry. Many of the farmers of Dutchess County, New York, have sold their farms for one hundred dollars per acre, and purchased farms in Virginia for three or four dollars per acre, which they expect to make in a short time as valuable as the lands they sold.

"One mode, says the Baltimore American, by which the Northern farmers improve the wornout lands in Virginia is to make small farms. The system of large plantations in the Southern States has resulted in deteriorating whole tracts and districts of country. Bad tillage is an almost inevitable consequence of such a system. The farmer or planter who endeavors to make up for the loss of fertility in his lands by increasing the number of his acres only extends the evil which he would escape from, and adds to the amount of his labour without securing a corresponding return of profit."

There are truths here laid down which Southern farmers do not give proper heed to. When will they learn to cultivate less land and cultivate it well? The system now generally pursued is about as wise as would be that of a schoolmaster who should attempt to teach one hundred boys himself, or the scholar who should undertake to learn every thing. We believe our farmers begin to see the evil. The sooner they set about correcting it the better for themselves and the country.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

We had a lovely shower on Friday evening, about six o'clock; and after the cloud had passed over, there was a brilliant fragment of a rainbow resting in the southeastern portion of the horizon, indicative, if not of the "fulness of promise," at least of the foundation of hope, that darkness and frowns which overshadow us all at times, are to pass away when they have worked out our good, and that the tokens of sorrow that we shed shall be the means of succeeding delight.

Every rainbow that we see suggests such thoughts—and why should it not? Why should the bow be set in the clouds, if man is not to be admonished by the token? The frequency of the lesson is only to make our instruction the more perfect; and he who has nothing to learn from a rainbow, belongs either above the clouds, where hope and promise are fulfilled, or below, where no sunshine illumines the passing storm.
U. S. Gazette.

Effects of Laughter on the Circulation of the Blood.—The deep inspirations and the short and frequent expirations made in the act of laughing, have a direct influence on the heart, increasing the quantity of blood within its cavities in the same manner as the quantity within these is increased by muscular contractions. This condition of the heart, as might be anticipated, will vary in proportion to the violence and duration of the paroxysms of laughter. When these are moderate, the mind is only exhilarated, or, to use a common expression, "the heart becomes joyful;" but if laughing be increased or prolonged beyond certain limits, a series of effects, more or less injurious, frequently intervene. Pain in the cardiac region, and headache, then come on; and if the paroxysm be immoderate, the quantity of blood propelled into the brain is such that the intellectual powers become greatly excited, and sometimes to such a degree as to cause their temporary aberration. Even convulsions follow immoderate fits of laughter; and I have known death to take place from excessive laughter caused by titillation.

A disturbed action of the heart is usually observed in those affected with hysterics, which may account for the paroxysm of laughter, the risus sardonicus, the hiccough, and all the more remarkable phenomena which are characteristic of that disease. Laughter, indeed, greatly disturbs a heart which is already irritable. This was strikingly exemplified in a person who had a disease of the heart, and could not indulge in laughter, without the increased action of the heart, by which it was accompanied, always causing violent headache.
Wardrop on Diseases of the Heart.

A vicious Boy now a Murderer!—We have a short history of Abner Rogers, Jr., now about to be tried in Boston for murdering the keeper of the prison; from which we learn that, while a boy, his parents neglected his education, and permitted him to roam about with a number of idle boys who infested the town of Newbury, Mass. He commenced his career with idleness; next, he left the school, and despised the instruction it afforded; then he scoffed at the admonitions of those who tried to guide him in the path to future happiness and honor as a man and a citizen; he despised all their counsels, spent his time with lazy boys like himself, who swore, smoked, chewed, drank rum, congregated in idle squads, and laughed at the wise boys of the village as they passed to school, or to industrious employments. At the age of 19 he was sent to prison for passing bad money; and, from one step to another, he soon ascended the ladder of crime to where he now stands, on the topmost round, about to step off on the gallows there to end his career at the early age of thirty. This is only one among a thousand instances of the danger of commencing to do wrong. When a boy once begins, no matter how small the beginning may be, he steps into a rail-car on the top of a steep hill, down which he will run with fearful rapidity, and be dashed into destruction in an abyss of crime below.—*New York Sun.*

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

At the last session of Congress, on the motion of Mr. Dayton, United States Senator from New Jersey, a Report was made from the Treasury Department of "the quantities, surveys, acquisitions, sales, and reservations of the Public Lands, from which we make the following extracts:

Estimated quantity of land yet to be sold in each State and Territory, including the unceded territory east and west of the Rocky Mountains, south of latitude 49 degrees—

	Acres.
	1,084,064 993
Deduct reservations	7,526.779
Leaving	1,076.538,214
Value at $1 25 per acre $1,345 672 767 50.	
Of the above quantity the Indian title is extinguished to	367 947,165
Unextinguished	716,117 828
Surveyed	272,646 356
Unsurveyed	811,418 637
Of the public lands there have already been sold, down to September 30, 1842, 107.796.536 acres bringing	$170,940,942 62
Money paid for extinguishing Indian title, Florida & Louisiana purchase, including interest $68,524,990 32	
Paid for surveying and selling, including pay of salaries and fees 9 966 610 14	
	78 491,601 46
Balance, being the nett funds derived from the public funds	$92,449,341 16

In addition to lands sold, there have been granted to the new States, for purposes of internal improvement, education, &c. grants for military services, reservations made, and sold for the benefit of Indians, &c., 33,-750,559 acres.

Of the public lands, Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, ceded	169.609 819
Georgia ceded	58.898.522
North and South Carolina ceded	26 432 000
Purchased of France and Spain	987,852 332
Total	1.242,792.673

This report also contains the deeds of cession from the several States, every one of which expressly provides that the cession is made for the common use and benefit of the several States. We quote from the deed of Virginia as an example:

"That all the lands within the territory so ceded, &c. shall be considered as a common fund *for the use and benefit of such of the United States* as have become or shall become members of the Confederation or federal alliance of the United States, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

Also from the cession of Massachusetts:

"Whereas several of the States in the Union have at present no interest in the great and extensive tract of uncultivated country lying in the westerly part of the United States, *and it may be reasonable that the States above mentioned should be interested in the aforesaid country*, Be it enacted," &c.

Statistics of Accidents, Deaths, &c.—The United States Gazette, Philadelphia, contains the following accounts of accidents, &c. which have been chronicled in the papers from January to July:

Six hundred and twenty-eight houses and stores burnt, with a part of their contents, estimated at three millions of dollars.

Nine hundred and fifty accidental deaths, about one-half drowned. Most of them occurred on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and on the lakes. A portion were emigrants going to the far West.

Two hundred and fifteen murders, by guns, pistols, bowie knives, &c.

Fifty-six by fire arms, imprudently handled.

Forty-five by clothes taking fire.

Forty-six by lightning.

Forty-three by falls from horses, upsetting carriages, &c.

Eighty-six by suicide.

Coincidences.—We were struck, the other day, in looking at a work called the "Lives of the Presidents," with a few curious coincidences of numbers which relate to the line of five Presidents, beginning and ending with an Adams. Here is a table, for instance, of the periods in which they were born and went out of office:

Born.		*Retired*
1735	John Adams,	1801
1743	Thomas Jefferson,	1809
1751	James Madison,	1817
1759	James Monroe,	1825
1767	J. Quincy Adams,	1829

Now, it will be seen by this that Jefferson was born just eight years after his predecessor Adams; Madison eight years after his predecessor Jefferson; Monroe eight years after Madison; and John Quincy Adams eight years after Monroe. Another curious fact to be observed is, that Adams was just sixty-six years old when he retired; Jefferson was sixty-six; Monroe was sixty-six; and John Quincy Adams, had he been elected to a second term, would have been sixty-six. Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe all died on the 4th of July.
N. Y. Evening Post.

Another Removal.—Official intelligence has been received in Philadelphia of the removal of Isaac Otis, Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and the appointment in his place of General George K[illegible], of Reading. In the removal of M[illegible]Otis honest men of all parties unite in expressing their surprise, for he was an efficient officer and a truly upright and exemplary man. For his successor, Gen. Keim, we have always entertained the most sincere regard, and can but regret that necessity compels him to accept office under the present Administration.—*Chronicle.*

Animal Poisons.—The venom of the bee and the wasp is a liquid contained in a small vesicle, forced through the hollow tube of the sting into the wound inflicted by that instrument. From the experiments of Fontana, we learn that it bears a striking resemblance to the poison of the viper. That of the bee is much longer in drying when exposed to the air than the venom of the wasp. The sting of the bee should be immediately extracted; and the best application is opium and olive oil; one drachm of the former finely powdered, rubbed down with one ounce of the latter, and applied to the part affected by means of lint, which should be frequently renewed. No experiments upon which we can rely have been made on the poison of the spider tribe. From the rapidity with which these animals destroy their prey, and even one another, we cannot doubt that their posion is sufficiently virulent.

Soft poultices of fresh flesh, bread and milk, or in the absence of these, even mud, are excellent applications to the stings of insects, and even the bites of the most venomous snakes. The specifics recommended in such cases for internal use, are not to be compared in efficacy with the timely application of a poultice of the flesh of a chicken or other animal recently killed. The flesh of the rattle-snake itself is in some parts of America reckoned to possess specific virtues, and doubtless will answer nearly, if not quite as well, as any other good soft and moist poultice, which will seldom fail to effect a cure when promptly applied and frequently renewed. In this way the irritation and inflammation induced by the poison in the part bitten, is often arrested at once, and prevented from extending to vital parts. These conclusions are the results of experiments made with the poison of the rattle-snake, in which the most celebrated Indian and other specifics were used with little if any advantage.—*Farmers' Encyclop.*

Beware of Strangers, Girls!—The Lewistown (Del.) Republican gives currency to the following paragraph:—*Balt. Pat.*

"Married, on the 11th instant, by Henry Eisenhise, Esq., Mr. Ira Tallmadge to Miss Carol ne Link, all of Lewistown."

To the above, the Clearfield (Pa.) Banner, appends the following extraordinary comment:

"Tallmadge is well known to the citizens of this place, having resided here about a year. He went away rather unceremoniously, leaving a respectable wife and one child to shift for themselves.

Hurrah for Van Buren!—Out of *sixty-seven* land receivers, under Van Buren, *sixty-four* were defaulters! three only were found honest!!!

More of this: It is a fact that in 1838 the Loco-Foco Land Officers, in and out of office, had the enormous sum of *one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, that the defaulting Loco Foco Custom House officers had in their hands the round sum of *one million four hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and ten dollars*, making in all THREE MILLIONS THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SEVEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND TEN DOLLARS!!!

These are the *gentlemen* who talk of two dollars a day and roast beef, and who ask for power *again.*—*Indiana State Journal.*

Upwards of *fifty* cells in the Massachusetts State Prison are vacant. It has for many years been overrunning. The reduction in the number of criminals for a year or two past is attributed to the temperance reform.

A Change of Fortune.—The Providence Chronicle states that the Hon. Nathaniel B. Borden, late member of Congress for the Fall River district, who resides in that village, was on Sunday morning worth $75,-000. He is now penniless! Truly do riches "take to themselves wings and fly away." Mr. Borden's property, which was nearly all of it in one spot, was completely destroyed, there being not a dollar of insurance upon it.

The Railway between Petersburgh and Moscow, in Russia, which is to be some five hundred miles long, is said to be advancing with a celerity worthy of this steam-going age. Fifty thousand laborers are employed upon it, and it is expected to be completed in about two years. This work, it may be remembered, is under the superintendence of our countryman Major Whistler, formerly engineer on the Boston and Albany railroad.

The Elizabeath City (N. C.) Advocate says the wheat harvest in that neighborhood has been finished. The crop is larger and of better quality than has been raised in that section of country a number of years. The corn crop presents a most promising appearance.

Silk.—A lady of Bladen County, in this State, makes every year a considerable quantity of sewing silk, which she dyes of various colors, handsomely and permanently, and disposes of it to her neighbors, who think it quite equal to the Italian.
Wilmington Chronicle.

Hon. Albert G. Brown, the Locofoco candidate for Governor of Mississippi, has *declined.* The signs from that quarter are auspicious.

Eulogy on Mr. Legare.—Col. Preston has consented to deliver the Eulogy on the late Hugh S. Legare. In his letter of acceptance, he requests the Committee to name the day for the occasion. They have accordingly fixed the first Tuesday in November.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To the Voters of the Sixth Congressional District of the State of North Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In the course of a few days you will be called upon to elect a Representative to the next Congress of the United States. I offer you my services in that capacity. It is but too common to observe a material difference between the behaviour of those who stand candidates for places of power and trust, before and after their obtaining them. They solicit them in one manner and execute them in another. They set out with a great appearance of activity, humility, and moderation; and they publicly fall into sloth, pride, and avarice. This was fully exemplified by our Representatives in the State Legislature, as well as those in Congress. They keep up a continual squall against the misrule of the Whigs, and promise a reform, if you will elect them; but it is all a farce. It is obvious to every individual, that they, of all others, least deserve the name of Democrats. The first step of those modern Democrats was to destroy the currency of this country, and make the laborer dependent on the money-bag of the office-holder. This Gen. Jackson evidently aimed at when he vetoed the bill to extend the charter of the U. S. Bank. Had there been no veto, there would have been no prevention of the charter of a National Bank; no removal of the deposites; no Treasury Circular; no multiplication of State Banks; no inflation of paper currency; no stimulating of excessive enterprises and mad speculations; no consequent explosion, collapse, and the universal ruin which overspreads our noble land. The mischief done by him, during the eight years of his administration, was such, that many years, under the wisest and best Presidents, will not be sufficient to restore things to the condition in which he found them. The President's nod has decided all causes in the United States; and his decisions have broke all law, all precedent, all right.

It is well known to every individual, that the leaders of the Democratic party profess a great regard for the laws of the land and the Constitution of the country; whilst in their practice they disregard the law and trample on the Constitution. They arrogate the name of Democrats, and the course that they pursue proves them to be Aristocrats. They imagine themselves the only class who are capable to legislate; Haman-like, they have no pleasure in the palace, while the laborer is in the gate. But, fellow citizens, if reason teaches the learned, necessity the barbarian, and common custom all nations in general, we should learn ere this time to defend our rights, liberties, and property. We may be mistaken, but hope that there is virtue enough in the people to rebuke these and similar outrages against popular rights.

Again: Mr. Van Buren, previous to his election, pledges himself to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor. Without any merit of his own, thus, fellow citizens, you may perceive, that any one who would huzza for Jackson may march forward and take possession of the Executive chair, merely because he professed Jacksonism. But the times becoming hard, Van saw fit to call an extra session of Congress, in order that some means might be provided to relieve the people. But, as it is shown by an eminent statesman, it was purchasing momentary relief at the expense of deep-seated disease and aggravated symptoms, growing daily more intense through the whole four years of that administration. It had expended from year to year from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 beyond its income, absorbing in that period nearly $10,000,000 pledged for deposites with the States, $8,000,000 of stock in the Bank of the United States, from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 of trust funds, and as much Treasury notes, and was sinking under the weight of its own improvidence and incompetency.

The people, suffering under such circumstances, determined on a change in the administration, and accordingly elected majorities in both Houses of Congress. But the executive authority was transferred already, by an act of Providence, into the hands of another man, who defeated all the prominent measures of the Whig Congress by the exercise of the veto. Thus the veto power of the President should be restrained. So, fellow citizens, if the veto power is not checked, Congress can enact no law without the concurrence of the Executive. At that time, the modern Democratic prints eulogised Tyler, and sent forth ejaculatory praise, as it were, to Heaven, on account of the overthrow of those measures which they knew would relieve the people from their sufferings.

Fellow citizens, if I assume at this time more than ordinary liberty of speech, I conjure you to suffer patiently those truths which have no other end but your own good. You have too many reasons to be sensible how much you have suffered by hearkening to sycophants. You are all aware that the leading Democrats of modern times are against all Banks, against a Tariff, against internal improvement, and against distribution, &c. In favor of what? Of gold and silver for the office holders and shinplasters for the laboring class.

In conclusion: To what are we to impute all these disorders, and to what cause assign the distress of a country so prosperous and flourishing in past times? The reason is plain. The servant has now become the master. The Executive was then subservient to the people; punishments and rewards were properties of the people; all honors, dignities, and preferments were disposed by the voice of the people. But the Executive now has usurped the right of the people, and exercises an arbitrary authority over the inhabitants of the land. You, miserable people, (the mean while without money, without friends,) from being the ruler, are become the servant, and from being the master, the dependent. It is well for you that the privilege of suffrage is as yet granted unto you.

I am, fellow citizens,
Your humble servant,
JOHN LEACH.

☞ The Wilmington Chronicle is requested to copy the above.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: Dear Sir—We are now beginning to rally our forces, and are determined that our course, during this campaign at least, shall not be characterised by that listlessness and inactivity which caused our late shameful defeat.

Our gallant Whig Candidate, H. W. Miller, has reached this remote part of the political vineyard, and succeeded in addressing goodly numbers of the people of old Moore at the appointed places, with *marked* effect. We had the pleasure only of hearing him at Shields' Gold Mine, where he enchained the attention of a respectable auditory for more than two hours, in a most eloquent and triumphant vindication of the true principles of the Whig party—descanting at great length on the prominent Whig measures of the day, viz: National Bank, Tariff (as a matter of expediency and necessity,) Distribution, Restriction of Veto Power, &c.; which carried (as it was obvious to see,) *conviction* into the bosoms of his hearers, without discrimination of party.

Indeed, we have rarely heard a more able exposition of true Whig principles from so young a stager, nor one which so effectually took hold of the understandings of the people. Our own expectations were more than met, as were also those of all who heard him.

H. W. Miller is the very man for such a cause and such a crisis; "highminded, honorable, true," he seeks no concealment of principles; advances plain unvarnished truths, which cannot be gainsayed nor controverted. He ought, and if the honest voters of the 5th Congressional District do their *duty*, *will* succeed.

In conclusion, we would respectfully say to our Whig friends of Moore, as well as to those of the other counties which compose this Congressional District, *go to the polls on the 3d of August next; stand up* to your gallant young friend, who has consented to become your candidate, in opposition to *the odds and ends against us.* Invoke again that *invincible spirit* which in 1840 inspired your bosoms with so much zeal, and which consequently led you to battle and to victory. Stand up for your principles. They are immutable, and will endure with time itself. Again we say, *go to the polls* in August. Let not the turpitude of Tyler, nor the criminal delinquency of the Whigs, either at home or abroad, cause "a change to come over the spirit of your dream;" but rather demean yourselves as *Whigs;* as *true Whigs*, and *nothing but Whigs.*

OLD MOORE.

Albion, Moore County, July 11, 1843.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"*Temperance Triumphs;*
"*Humanity Smiles.*"

The above was the device on a beautiful banner prepared for the Anniversary meeting of the Meltonsville Temperance Society, held the 4th of July, around which the members of the Society rallied, cheered by an enlivening and soul-stirring band of music, furnished by the Messrs. Terry of Poplar Hill. A procession was then formed, consisting of the male members and citizens, which marched through and around the Grove at the Baptist Church, then going in the house, (after prayer,) were addressed by the Rev. Wm. A. Morris, in an impressive, lucid, and witty manner; pointing out the horrors of drunkenness, the danger of moderate drinking, and urging upon the congregation the necessity of immediately joining the Society,—that the 4th of July was an appropriate day, the day on which the Fathers of the Revolution signed their pledge, saying they would no longer be subject to British slavery;—and in imitation of their veteran spirits, called upon his hearers to throw off the yoke of drunkenness; to burst asunder the shackles of King Alcohol, and enlist in the army which had for its object the extirmination of drunkenness, and to put to flight the monster who had so long been pervading the country, carrying death and desolation in its course. Mr. M. asserted, that the Temperance Society was a moral engine, calculated to create such a flood-tide of opposition to dram-drinking and the consequent intemperance, that finally the whole fraternity of grog-shops, (or doggeries, he said they should be called,) the strongholds of King Alcohol, would be deluged by the moral sentiment, and the proud banner of Temperance would be seen floating high upon the breezes of humanity, patriotism, and philanthropy, bidding defiance to all opposition.

Mr. M. having interspersed his remarks with many spicy anecdotes, concluded, and was succeeded by some of the members, who made a few remarks.

An opportunity was then given for the reception of members, whereupon *Sixty-Nine* came forward and subscribed the Pledge.

A meeting was then appointed to be held at the same place on the 1st Saturday in August. Dr. Wm. L. Terry was requested and accepted the invitation to deliver an Address at the next meeting.

D. A. COVINGTON, Sec'y.

Death of Washington Allston.—The Boston papers announce the death of the great American painter. He died at his residence in Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday evening, in the 64th year of his age. Mr. Allston was a native of Charleston, S. C., and was undoubtedly, *longo intervallo*, at the head of his profession as a historical painter; nor was his genius confined to that noble art. His literary attainments were of a very high order, and had he confined himself to literary pursuits, there can be no question that he would have occupied one of the loftiest positions among his countrymen.

Good Sentiments.—Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, has lately published a sermon, in which he says:—"It will be a happy day for the Church when her Clergy and Laity shall plant themselves firmly upon the four principles of this sermon: *That wealth can be lawfully and innocently gotten only by labor. That in the choice of rulers, virtue and wisdom, are to be preferred to party. That education is not the mere acquisition of knowledge, but includes moral and religious training. That the religion of Christ is not the fruit of excitement, but of Scriptural instruction, united with prayer and watchfulness.* Such principles would, in these days, make her members, what the Scripture says all Christians ought to be, 'a peculiar people.'"

Dr. Lathrop was a man of genuine pi[ety] but much opposed to the noisy zeal t[hat] seeketh the praise of men. A young divine who was much given to enthusiastic cant, one day said to him, "Do you suppose you have any *real religion?*" "None to *speak* of," was the excellent reply.

FROM THE CLARION.

GEN. SAUNDERS AND THE PENSIONS.

Under this head, the last Standard has crowded more misrepresentations than we had supposed any "honest" man would have ventured to put in his paper for 12 months. Why did he not publish Capt. Stephenson's letter? Why does he say it was "in substance as follows"? We have no reason for believing that the "substance" is correctly stated. The endorsement of the Standard is not satisfactory evidence.—Give us the letter.

But Mrs. McCullers says she is satisfied with the conduct of Gen. S. That may be so; but does that make it right? Does that sanctify the act? Has a Representative a right to receive additional pay for doing his *duty* even?

But the case of Mrs. Hunter of Edgecombe, is a tissue of misrepresentations almost from beginning to end. The Standard alleges that Gen. S. was requested by the agent of Mrs. H. to retain the warrant until Mrs. H. would pay him one half of the large amount received, which he refused to do; but that he sent for her son to meet him in Nash, and made an unsuccessful attempt to settle the difficulty between him and the agent, and then gave up the warrant. Gen. S. knows this to be untrue.—He knows that he had refused to deliver the warrant *until he was paid.* He knows that a suit was threatened, and a written demand made for that purpose; and he knows that he had repeatedly and peremptorily and angrily refused to give up the warrant. We speak by the book; and Gen. Saunders will not dare, as a man and a gentleman, to endorse that statement in the Standard. It is not true; it does not begin to be true; it is nothing like the truth. This is strong language, but we make it deliberately. We will stake our head that Gen. Saunders will not, within two weeks before the election at least, say over his own name that he did not retain that warrant to secure his fee; that an angry debate was not held between him and Mr. Hunter about it, and that a notice was not served on him preliminary to a suit in Equity to recover it, before he would give it up; and that at last he did not in fact give it up on notice, but enclosed it afterwards in a letter to Tarborough.

After all this, how affecting the remark of the Standard, that "Gen. S. received nothing, and expects to receive nothing!"

The Standard says that Gen. S. has never received $150 "for all the services of the kind he has ever rendered the widows and soldiers of *Wake County.*" It is a damning stain on his character, that he has ever, as *Representative*, received *one cent* from *any* widow or soldier, from Wake or any where else. But dodging again! How much has he received *elsewhere?* How much has he retained from the Pensions of old soldiers and widows in Caswell? How much from others? We call for the list.—A pretty business he has made of it! Eight dollars a day; practising law five weeks in the mean time, and *tithes* of God only knows how much; which a grateful country intended to cheer up the last days of the heroes of the Revolution! *Is it right*, Mr. Standard? *Is it right?* Mr. Miller it seems once charged for preparing pension papers as Attorney. So has every Attorney who has done the same thing, we suppose. It is his vocation. But did you ever hear of any other *member of Congress*, Whig or Democrat, that has been 'guilty of this sin' towards his *constituents?* Have you seen or heard of *one*, who does not express the utmost abhorrence of this act in Gen. Saunders,—who does not say that it is unprecedented and abominable? We are conscious of having spoken warmly; but it is the warmth of honest indignation. We are horrified at the consequences of such practices in legislation. Gen. Saunders must regret his own course. He *does* regret it. Let him come out then like a man, and, disdaining equivocation, confess his error, *make restitution*, and resolve to do better hereafter, and he will be forgiven. But until he does that, we do think in all sincerity, it will cling to him with the blighting power of the unpardonable sin.

FROM THE CLARION.

SOMETHING LIKE AN OFFICE-SEEKER.

Gen. Saunders has filled or tried to fill, the following places:

1. Member of Assembly from Caswell.
2. Speaker of the House of Commons.
3. Brigadier General. Elected from the ranks over the heads of those entitled by Military rule.
4. Cashier of the Milton agency of Newbern Bank.
5. Candidate for Congress, and beaten by Judge Settle. Something funny about this. Saunders canvassed the district; counties voted on different days. Old Guilford, that glorious old *Whig battle ground*, led off with a majority of 1500 for Settle. Saunders *backed out; would not trouble the people about it.* Subsequently, he declined *troubling the Senate*, after the *House of Commons* had by a large majority kicked him out of the Attorney General's office.
6. Elected to Congress from Caswell district.
7. Candidate for Clerk of Supreme Court of the U. States, through the influence of Judge Johnston.
8. Commissioner to settle North Carolina Indian Reservations.
9. Candidate for Solicitor General, and beaten by John Scott.
10. Elected Attorney General of North Carolina.
11. While holding the last office, appointed by the President Commissioner of French Claims.
12. *At the same time*, a candidate for Comptroller of the U. States.
13. *At the same time*, he and his friends were urging upon Van Buren to have him appointed Minis[ter] to Spain. It was on this occasion that Mr. Van Buren exclaimed—"Why surely Gen. Saunders thinks there is nobody in North Carolina fit for an office but himself."
14. While his name was before the President for Minister to Spain, he was a candidate before the North Carolina Legislature for a Judgeship.
15. Elected a State Judge.
16. Holding the office of Judge, is nominated a candidate for Governor; accepts the nomination, but insists on riding the circuit as Judge. Democratic Convention demands his resignation as Judge, and he resigns.
17. Candidate for Judge of Supreme Court of U. States, in place of Judge Barbour, deceased.
18. Candidate for Reporter of Supreme Court of North Carolina, on resignation of Judge Battle.
19. Elected to Congress from Raleigh district; came home while Congress was in session, rode his Circuit as a Lawyer, and *received his eight dollars a day as member of Congress at the same time.*
20. While a Member of the House of Representatives, is a candidate for Senator U. S. Congress meets, but he stays in Raleigh, pacing from room to room of Members, begging their support. Finding his cake dough, he pushes off to Washington, and is there found *denouncing Van Buren to Whig Members*, and conniving at the efforts of Whig Members from North Carolina to get the Whigs in the Assembly to vote for him. And he would have been elected a Senator by this very manœuvre but for the *unexpected desertion* of some of his own friends.
21. Congressional Districts reorganized, and without waiting for a Convention of his political friends, *or to be asked to be a candidate*, writes to a friend at Waynesborough and *procures his own nomination.*

And yet this hero of *one and twenty wars* is no *office-seeker;* he only sometimes "yields to the urgent solicitations of his friends *to permit them to press his claims!*"

Besides all this, he has two sons that are supported by the public. What a nation of suckers! One educated at the public expense at West Point, and now provided with some place in the Army or Engineer Corps. Another appointed Midshipman in the Navy, who with inheritable restless blood, resigns that office and is appointed Clerk of the Treasury Department; gets tired of *sucking that teat* and resigns, and is appointed to some other place in the Navy, over the heads of those whose grade he left. A third son was sucking the *vacated teat of the Treasury* the last time we heard of him.

The Brigadier not only goes for the *loaves*, but is willing to take the *crumbs*, rather than miss. Hyena-like, with his mouth and both paws full, he is constantly clutching after more. No office-seeker, however, not he. But Phœbus! what a sucker!!

[The above list has been handed to us for publication. We think even this is not the whole truth. If we remember right, the same gentleman, who never seeks office, was a candidate for the office of Judge in 1841-42, and was defeated by the election of Judge Battle. How many *other* applications for office he has made, or *allowed* his friends to *press* for him, Heaven only knows.]—*Ed. Clarion.*

Ingratitude of the Whigs.—We notice that several of the Whig presses have been denouncing Mr. Calhoun in no very choice terms. This is very ungrateful to say the least of it. Probably there is no man out of the Whig ranks to whom they are as much indebted for efficient services as Mr. Calhoun. Was it not him who exposed the corruptions of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and proclaimed to the country that his party was "*the Spoils party, without principles and without policy, and held together by nothing but the hopes of plunder?*" Did he not denounce them as "*rogues and royalists,*" and their leader as belonging to the "*fox and weasel*" tribe? Did he not prove the falsity of the charge of Federalism against the Whigs, and defend their party name? He said "it was at least an *honest* and *patriotic name.*—It is *synonymous to resistance to usurpation*—usurpation come from what quarter, and under what shape it may; whether it be that from the Government upon the rights of the States, or the Executive on the Legislative department." He even went further, and said the name *Tory, was properly applied to the Loco-foco party.* The following is his language:—"What is there in the meaning of Whig and Tory, and what in the character of the times which has caused their sudden revival, as party designations at this time? I take it that the very essence of TORYISM—that which constitutes a Tory, is to sustain *prerogative against privilege—to support the Executive against the Legislative Department of the Government, and to lean to the side of* POWER, AGAINST *the side of* LIBERTY; while the WHIG is, in all these particulars, of the *very opposite principles.* These are the leading characteristics of the RESPECTIVE PARTIES, WHIG and TORY, and run through their application in all the variety of circumstances in which they have been applied, either in this country, or Great Britain."

Is it not then the basest ingratitude in the Whigs to denounce him. But it is only another melancholy evidence of how soon favors are forgotten, while injuries are written, as it were, with a pen of steel upon tablets of brass. Out upon you! ye ungrateful Whigs.—*Columbia Chronicle.*

The Illinois State Register—a Loco Foco organ which has done its full share in defaming our present tariff and the principles on which it is based—thus crawfishes on the 2d inst.

"*The Democrats have been the firm friends of the Tariff system*—that is, a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection to our manufactures. Mr. Van Buren, Col. Johnson, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Buchanan, Col. Benton, and all our eminent democrats, are its acknowledged advocates."

The Vermont Patriot, the leading Loco Foco paper of that State, says:—

We wish Democrats would decline office under this Administration, at present, if they have any decent provision for a livelihood, short of the Poor-House."

The New York American says: "It is ascertained that the loss of property by the recent fire at Fall River exceeds $500,000 in buildings alone, not including the value of the goods which they contained, of which no probable estimate can be made. The entire loss will probably exceed *a million of dollars.*"

From the New York Tribune.

The following letter from one of the soundest and most intelligent of our heavy Merchants expresses, we believe, the convictions of a large majority of our Mercantile community, both in the City and Country. We ask attention to the *facts* it embodies, the fruits of large experience and careful observation. They put the necessity and vast benefits of a Protective Tariff beyond the reach of cavil.

A MERCHANT ON THE TARIFF.

To the Editors of The Tribune:

Two valued correspondents have recently asked my opinion upon the subject of the Tariff—its operation upon the different interests of the Country; and as one of them expresses a wish to publish the views of a resident of the City, I have concluded, with your permission, to reply through your columns.

Twenty years ago, through the influence of Gov. Clinton, and the late Benjn. Knower of Albany, I became a convert to a Protective Tariff. Frequent conversations with those gentlemen upon the subject convinced me that no country upon earth possessed the resources within itself of becoming so substantially prosperous and independent as our own,—that in its length and breadth it embraced every element of prosperity; and when that prosperity was once secured by permanent legislation for the protection of our own interests, none could be more favorably situated to prosecute a profitable Foreign Commerce. Commerce is but the agent of the Home interests; and, when they are sound and prosperous, it twice blesses—the agent, and the employer.

Reflection had strengthened these opinions; but it was reserved for the present year (1843) to demonstrate their soundness.

The last Congress, after mature deliberation, adopted a Tariff of Duties which, while it brings ample revenue to the Treasury, fosters, to a liberal extent, American Labor.

Under the influence of this Tariff every interest of the Country is rising from a state of unparalleled depression quite as rapidly as could be desired; and what will greatly disappoint the opponents of the measure, the importation of Foreign Goods the present year will be somewhat beyond the wants of the Country, producing a Revenue from Customs of some two or three millions more than the estimate of the last Committee of Ways and Means.

This is not mere conjecture. A good fall trade is anticipated, and the orders that have gone forward for goods to arrive in July and August will be found to be quite large enough. The opinion I am aware has obtained, to a considerable extent, that because this city is strictly commercial, its citizens are generally opposed to a Tariff. Such is not the fact. So far as my information extends, a large proportion of our well-informed American merchants are the friends of a Protective Tariff. A few, who are exclusively in the Importing business, the Foreign interest, which is large, and generally respectable as regards character, and a portion of the Shipping interest, are the advocates of what is termed Free Trade.

Several of the most intelligent of the latter class, however, have said to me, that they had no expectation that we could preserve a sound and well-regulated Currency without a Tariff.

Talk to them of Free Trade in ships, and they will tell you they could not live without discrimination.

Nor have the South so much reason to complain of the present state of things. No section of the country is recovering more rapidly from the terrible revulsion of 1836 and '7, than the States at the South and South-West. Cotton, at the present price, pays the planter better than the agricultural products of the Northern and Western States remunerate the farmer of those States.

The consumption of cotton in this country the present year, will not probably vary much from four hundred thousand bales, and thus far it has been taken by our manufacturers at prices that have paid the planter 10 or 15 per cent. more than that shipped to Liverpool or Havre.

And so of bread stuffs. For years past, the safest and best market for Western Flour has been the district of country in New-England devoted to Manufactures; and, although our merchants have occasionally felt authorised, by accounts from the other side, to ship Flour to Europe, the result has invariably shown that the home market is more to be relied upon than the foreign.

Under the present system, it is fair to estimate that the domestic market for the great staple of the South will increase some 10 per cent. per annum for 12 or 15 years to come; and before that period arrives, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and perhaps Alabama, will have become Tariff States, each with its Lowell and Paterson within its borders.

During my experience in trade—and it extends back more than twenty-five years—all our Commercial revulsions have had their origin in excessive importations from abroad. It is vain to say the country will take no more goods than it actually requires. Nine times out of ten, all the goods brought here will be sold. If the importer finds there is a large surplus in first hands, he will offer to the jobber inducements, either in price or time, or both, to take them off from his hands; and when the jobber finds he has accumulated a stock beyond the demands from his regular customers, he will be sure to place a portion of that stock where he ought not, by taking up men of doubtful credit—and so of the retailer in the country. Preserve the present rate of duties, and all these evils will be avoided.

The present Tariff excludes from our market Manchester Prints—an article, the importation of which has heretofore taken a large amount of Specie out of the country—and what has been the consequence? Why: within the last eight months there have been improvements in this country in the machinery connected with this branch of business, (printing,) such as were never made in England during the same number of years; and the consumer is now furnished with Domestic Calicoes, at 6 to 15 cents per yard, superior to the imported goods, for which he used to pay from 18 to 27. And this will be the case with numerous other articles.

Wherever foreign competition is excluded, there will always be such an application of capital and skill as will favor the consumer.

Who, past middle life, has forgotten the large amounts of specie formerly sent from this country every year for the purchase of East India Cottons—goods familiarly known at that day as '*Hum-dums*'? The Tariff of 1816 imposed duties upon those goods that amounted to a prohibition. Within two years thereafter, their place was supplied by a domestic article superior in texture, and at a reduced price; and from that time to the present, the manufacture of brown and bleached Cottons has steadily advanced, until New England now spreads her heavy fabrics in the Canton Market, side by side with the Calcutta goods, and challenges a comparison.

To the question—"Would you make this system of Protection permanent?"—I answer: A few years will go far to equalize the advantages Europe now derives from great individual wealth and a full population. When that period arrives, it will be time enough to talk about commercial treaties. For the present, leave the Tariff where it is, with perhaps some slight modifications, and a career of prosperity is in store for this country, such as it has not experienced. Preserve this *balance-wheel*, and, as such, it is worth half a dozen National Banks; and Commerce, Agriculture and Mechanical Labor will enjoy a stability, with fair remuneration, such as it has not for a long period.

A MERCHANT.

The Globe and the new Attorney General and Secretary of the Navy.—The Globe shows Messrs. Nelson and Henshaw no quarters, but at once reads them out of the party. In copying an article from the National Intelligencer, in which the new cabinet was set down as "completely Democratic," the Globe calls Messrs. Upshur, Spencer, and Wickliffe the "offal" of the Whig party—tells Messrs. Nelson and Henshaw "that if any who call themselves Democrats choose to add their small draughts to such lees, they must expect the whole mixture to turn to the same thing—a sort of vinegar revolting to all parties." And it concludes by telling Messrs. Nelson and Henshaw that they may strip themselves of their Democracy, but that they have not Democratic wardrobes sufficient "to cover the apostates with whom they fraternize, and pass them off as Democratic."

A Dinner worth having.—A gentleman residing in the vicinity of this city invited his children—three daughters and a son—to dine with him on the Fourth of July. In the course of the meal, (which, we presume, was one worthy of the celebration of Independence in every sense of the word,) a package was placed before each of the four, containing securities to the amount of *two hundred thousand dollars;* making of course, in the aggregate, *eight hundred thousand dollars.* This truly generous parent had already, as we learn, bestowed liberal allowances upon his children. We need hardly add, that they are arrived at years of discretion, and can appreciate the affection, confidence, and munificent spirit which prompted the gift. Large as it was, the father retains an ample fortune for his own enjoyment.—*Philadelphia American.*

Important discovery in Mesmerism.—Dr. Collyer, of Philadelphia, has published a book, to prove that when two persons look into "a bowl of molasses," at a certain angle, the thoughts of one are perceived by the other in the molasses. We will furnish a bowl at any time, to any mesmerizer who will spare us a few ideas these hard times. And we will drink molasses and water as a beverage, if he will tell us how to catch and embody thoughts in it.—*Columbia Planter.*

☞ The Subscriber would be glad to settle as many accounts as possible by the 5th of next month.

He would also be pleased to fill orders for such Law, Medical, or other Books, as he does not usually keep on hand, and which he can supply on very favorable terms by making a personal selection of them in New York. Gentlemen of the Bar especially, will find it their interest to avail themselves of the opportunity. E. J. HALE.

District of North Carolina

IN BANKRUPTCY.

THE Sale as advertised to take place on the 5th instant, was postponed until Friday the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House. At the same time and place, various Notes, Judgments, and Accounts, as the property of W. S. Latta.

ELIJAH FULLER, *Assignee in Bankruptcy for Cumberland County.*
Fayetteville, July 18, 1843. 63-2w

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JULY 19.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	35 a 40	Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1,	87
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	23 a 28
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	30
Butter,	10 a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Coffee,	9 a 10	Powder, keg,	$5
Cotton,	5½ a 6	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn,	50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	13½ a 14	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour, new,	$4½ a $5	Sack,	$2½ a $2¾
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	7 a 7½
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 5½
dry,	10	Wheat,	85 a 95
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	5 a 6	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1½ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6¼ cts. per yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 13½, 14, 15 and 16

REMARKS.—*Cotton*—The few bales that come to market are taken for manufacturing at about 5½. Flour out of new Wheat comes in pretty freely and sells from the wagons at $4 25 to $5 00. Corn is also more plenty, and is now selling at 50 cts. Bacon 7½ to 8.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 12.

Steam Mill Lumber 10 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 75 a 7 25; Timber 3 50 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 1 37 a 4 00; Corn 62 a 65; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 12 a 2 37.

Naval Stores.—1000 bbls. turpentine sold on Monday at 1 80; some little besides brought 1 82. 1 14 is the going price for tar.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Good mill timber brings 5 dollars readily; inferior qualities bring 3½ to 4½. Several sales flooring boards at 6½. 6½ and 7 cts. Sales wide boards at 4½, and scantling at 3½.

Bacon.—Market pretty well supplied; few wholesale transactions. There was a sale of hams at auction yesterday at 6½.

Lard.—Very little doing in the article.

Corn.—Moderate sales from boats and stores at 85 cts. None afloat now.

22 hhds. N. O. Sugar, pretty fair quality, brought at auction yesterday, 4⅞ to 4¾ cts.

Sales Northern Hay at auction at 50 cts.

A cargo of 900 casks Thomaston Lime was sold at $1, and a cargo of 800 at 80 cts.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—July 11.

Bacon 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 13; Cotton 4½ a 6½; Corn 50 a 55; Flour 5 00 a 5 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 33 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

At Charleston, Cotton 5½ to 6½; Corn 55 to 57. Receipts of Cotton at all the ports, 2,357,999 bales.

At New York, Cotton, no change, but prices not very firm. Wheat, a cargo of new N. Carolina sold at $1 17. Flour 5 to 5 50. Corn 56. Whiskey 25.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

July 5.—Brigs Olive Branch from Thomastown, Nimrod from Norfolk, Leonora from Charleston; Schr. North Carolina from New York. 10.—Brig Brazil from Boston; Brigs Long Island from Charleston, Seaman from Philadelphia; Schr. Wm. Henry from Thomastown.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR CONGRESS,

HENRY W. MILLER.

Election on Thursday the 3d of August.

THE ELECTION is but a fortnight off from to-morrow. Let this be borne in mind by every Whig reader; and let him resolve that nothing shall keep him or his Whig neighbors at home on Thursday the 3d of August. We have an abiding confidence, that if the Whig party will but vote, *Henry W. Miller will be elected!*

As the day approaches, we also feel it right to caution the people against any stories that may be cramped up at too late a day to be met. We cannot forget that we are now in the same District with the author of the handbill signed "A Freeman," which was written at Raleigh, printed here in 1839, just before the election, and despatched by express through every county in the late 7th District, with a view to slander Edmund Deberry out of the seat of which it was known that nothing else could deprive him.

So look out for Election tricks!

THE CANVASS IN CHATHAM.—We have the following communication from a friend in Chatham in relation to the first day's discussion in that county between Messrs. Miller and Saunders.

A private letter accompanying the communication says—"Miller made a most efficient speech yesterday —disappointing the Locofocos and surpassing the highest expectations of his friends—so both parties freely expressed themselves."

Mr. E. J. Hale—Sir: Since the Gerrymandering of the State by the last Assembly, many portions of the Districts are so distant from each other, and the intercourse between them so unfrequent, that the constituent body has but little opportunity of acquaintance with the views and qualifications of those who would represent them. Nay more than this, the voters who reside in the remote parts are often ignorant of the whereabouts, and doings of the different candidates.

To obviate this disadvantage, and furnish the desired information, is the object of the present communication.

The candidates then of the 5th Congressional district are now in this county. Mr. Miller, after his address to the people of Cumberland delivered at Averasborough, went into Moore, and after meeting and addressing his fellow citizens at several points here, came to this county in compliance with an arrangement previously made between Gen. Saunders and himself. I understand they have made appointments for Chatham which will occupy the residue of this month, excepting only one meeting during the session of Moore Court.

They met first in this county yesterday, at a point near the Orange line called Jones's Grove. I was present at the discussion which occurred at this place, and really the uncircumcised Philistine found in Mr. Miller another David, the stones from whose sling (not very smooth, to be sure,) told with mighty effect upon the inconsistency, the inextricable windings of his chamelion opponent.

They discussed most of the leading topics of the day, the Tariff, the Bank question, and the public expenditures. On the first question, I could discover no difference in their views, except only that Gen. Saunders called the tax placed upon foreign articles imported into this country, Free Trade; while Mr. Miller denominated it a Tariff. They certainly agreed that a sufficient revenue should be raised from this source to effect an economical administration of the government. Miller charged heavily upon him the inconsistency of his political life—for and against Gen. Jackson; for and against the Bank; against and for Mr. Van Buren; advocating the doctrine of Free Trade, and still professing his readiness to support Buchanan, or Johnson, or Cass, all of whom he admitted were Tariff men.

The Pension charge, and that of his having received $8 per day for services rendered at Washington, for weeks together, when he was at home practicing law, were urged with great force and with much effect. The errors of his political opinions, his numerous tergiversations, and aberrations from the fold, the experienced General could explain to the satisfaction of his party adherents; but these latter, these peculations in office, he was afraid to deny, and unable to extenuate or explain. His only apology was, that others had done it; that he at first refused to receive it, (an acknowledgment that at the time he knew that he was acting improperly,) but yielded to the solicitations of his predecessors in crime;—still perceiving from the countenances of his hearers that it was no go,—that the voters of the honest old North State could not countenance such moral turpitude. I thought at one time he was about to exclaim, "*Peccavi, Peccavi,*" and yield the contest; but the last resort of the demagogue seemed to flash upon his mind, and he wound up with a fulsome glorification of the hero of New Orleans.

The impression yesterday was most favorable to our talented and spirited standard-bearer, and if sufficient interest can be excited to carry the people to the polls, (which doubtless will be the case before they get through the canvass,) old Chatham will speak his praise in tones of thunder in August next.

In fine, I heard it remarked throughout the assemblage, "that no stranger had ever made a more favorable impression upon his audience than did Henry W. Miller."

Believing that the above communication will be gratifying to most of your readers, you are at liberty to give it a place in your columns.

CHATHAM.

Chatham County, July 12, 1843.

MORE LIGHTNING.—During both the storms of last week, on Monday and Thursday, the Lightning descended upon the dwelling at present occupied by Major Orrell, on Hay Mount, but passed off by the Rod without injury to the house. Two trees in the yard were also struck, and some damage done to a negro house near them, which was not protected by a rod.

THE SECOND DISTRICT.—Since the nomination of Col. *Barringer*, with so much unanimity, and the handsome conduct of Gen. Edney in promising his hearty support to his successful rival; there seems to be *no reason* why the Whigs should not carry that District, if they will but do their duty. They have a decided *majority* of votes, if they can only be induced to appear at the polls, and we think the indications are that there will be *no* apathy.—The very general representation in the Convention is a good sign. We do trust that no Whig will have cause to blame himself for the election of such a man as Burton Craige.

FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY.—We understand that this veteran military association are making arrangements for celebrating their approaching Anniversary (the *Fiftieth,*) with more than usual display. Several military companies from adjoining towns have been invited, and invitations have been sent, as far as practicable, to all the old members of the Company, both in this State and all others in which they are known to reside.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the Dwelling House of Peter McEachern, Esq. in Robeson county, was burnt down on Friday last, with all the furniture, papers, &c. of the worthy owner. It is still more to be deplored that there can be no doubt it was fired by an incendiary, as was his Smoke House, which was burnt down last winter, and doubtless by the same hand.

ANSON COUNTY.—Another Temperance Society! Well, there must be a great change in the face of affairs since we were last in Anson, for her good people certainly did manifest a considerable relish for the *ardent* on a cold day. We learn that there is but one grog-shop in Wadesborough, and scarcely a grog-drinker left. We begin to think that even Judge A——'s Special Court will have to be abolished, for lack of Judge, (perhaps,) Lawyers, Sheriff, and Jurors. Seriously, we congratulate our friends in that fine County. They wanted nothing else to make them truly respectable and prosperous, than the Religious and Temperance Reformations they now have.

The Merchants' Bank of Cheraw has declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. for the last half year.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER COLUMBIA.—This splendid Steam Ship, one of the Cunard Line from Liverpool to Boston, was lost on the 2d inst. on Seal Island, off Townsend Bay, Nova Scotia. She left Boston on the 1st, with the mails, 90 passengers and a crew of 80, in all about 170 persons. On the next afternoon, in a dense fog, she ran on a ledge of rocks, and stuck fast, and all the efforts afterwards made to get her off at high tide, by throwing overboard coal, anchors, chains, &c., were unavailing. The passengers, crew, and mails, were safely landed on a desolate island, from which they expected in a day or two to be removed to Halifax.

"It is a bad rule that won't work both ways," says the old saw. The last Standard says,—

"From what we have heard from the Hertford District, we consider Mr. Rayner's defeat inevitable. His vote for the Bankrupt law and his conduct in relation to absence and mileage, are doing the work most effectually."

It will be seen that the Standard calculates upon defeating Mr. Rayner, by (among other things,) its charge against him of receiving pay for the time he was absent from Washington, and yet it thinks it extremely vulgar and indecent in the Observer to make similar conduct in Gen. Saunders a plea for discarding *him* from the public service. There is a little difference, too, in the cases, if we are correctly informed. Gen. Saunders came home and remained five weeks pursuing regular professional business as a Lawyer, making large sums by way of fees. Mr. Rayner, we believe, did not go home for such a purpose, but occasionally came off to Raleigh in search of a wife, and once went home to the death-bed of a brother. (We hope he will pardon the allusions. We would not have made them but for their introduction in other papers.) And finally he left his seat for a few days to be married. If there is an excuse for either, it is certainly for Rayner. And yet the Standard evidently expects to defeat him, without losing Saunders. Why is this? Can it proceed from any other cause, than that the Standard thinks its own party ready to sanction any act, so that it is committed by a Locofoco; whilst it knows that the Whigs will call their candidates to a strict account, and if they have done any thing wrong will discard them? For one, we would not vote for any candidate who has taken from the Treasury money to which he was not entitled; and we call upon the Locofocos to act in the same *honest* manner, by withholding their votes from Gen. Saunders, who is confessedly *guilty* of so taking $280. Let Congress be purged of all who are *not honest*.

"FIGURES CANNOT LIE."—This used to be a proverb of universal application, which attained universal credence. But in these days of Locofocoism, Figures, like many other things, have lost their good character. Locofocoism understands the art of making Figures lie as well as any thing else, of which we have an example that must convince every one.

It will be recollected that the appropriations of the last session of Congress amounted to the sum of twenty-nine millions of dollars, (including the five millions for the Post Office, which ought not to be counted.) This was for the expenses of government for *a year and a half*, viz: from the 1st of January 1843 to the 1st day of July 1844. But the Locofoco papers took good care not to inform their readers of this fact, or of the proper deduction of five millions for the Post Office, but left them to suppose that this Whig Congress had appropriated twenty-nine millions of dollars for one year's expenses of government. This was bad enough, and made figures lie a trifle; but it is nothing to what they now assert. They now gravely tell their readers that the Whigs appropriated in one year, viz: from the 3d of March 1842 to the 3d of March 1843, the enormous sum of forty-nine millions of dollars! And so far it is true, but it is not *all* the truth; and in what they suppress consists the monstrous lie which they make these figures tell.

Our readers will recollect that the session of 1841–2, did not terminate till September 1842. And that the Appropriation Bills of the long session are never passed till after the 3d of March. Thus the appropriations for the support of government from January 1842 to January 1843, amounting to nearly 25 millions, (including the Post Office,) were passed after the 3d of March 1842. Well, then comes the short session, which must close on the 3d of March 1843, for on that day the term of the Members expires. Of course the appropriation bills must all be passed before that day, and as we have before stated, they were this year made for a year and a half, and amounted to 29 millions.

The reader will see, of course, that from the 3d of *March* 1842 to the 3d of March 1843, the appropriations for *two and a half years* were made, amounting, in the gross, to 49 millions. But the Locofoco papers, by suppressing the time covered by these appropriations, make their ignorant followers believe that the Whigs have appropriated 49 millions for one year's expenses. Oh Honesty! thy name is *not* Locofoco!

THE SALT TAX.—In Gen. Saunders's speech here on the 5th ult. he launched forth his loudest thunder against that part of the present Tariff which lays a duty of 8 cents a bushel on Salt, and especially did he expend the fury of his indignation on the *fraud*, as we think he called it, of estimating the bushel at only 56 lbs., whereas he called upon every farmer to recollect, that a bushel of Salt would weigh from 65 to 75 lbs. He appeared anxious to convince the people that this estimating the bushel at only 56 lbs. was but a dirty contrivance of the rascally Whigs underhandedly to tax the people more than they were willing to avow.

We happen to have a book printed by Congress, and therefore of course correct, containing all the Tariff Laws passed since the foundation of the Government, with the yeas and nays in each House of Congress on their passage. A brief history of the duty on Salt, which we collect from that book, will show how Gen. Saunders endeavored to humbug his hearers, both in regard to the alleged enormity of the duty, and the alleged trick of counting 56 lbs. only as a bushel.

The first Tariff Law was passed on the 16th of May, 1789. It laid a duty of 6 cents a bushel on Salt. [This is the Tariff signed by President Washington on the 4th of July, 1789, the preamble to which declared that it was passed "for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the U. States, *and the encouragement and* PROTECTION *of manufactures.*"]

It was found that the above law did not yield sufficient revenue, (or did not sufficiently "encourage and protect manufactures,") and so, on the 10th August 1790, an act was passed laying higher duties. By this law the duty on Salt was increased to 12 cents a bushel.

On the 2d of May, 1792, another Tariff law was passed; the duty was continued at 12 cents per bushel, and the following section was added:—

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the last day of June next, in computing the duty heretofore laid upon salt, a bushel of salt shall be deemed not to exceed the weight of fifty-six pounds avoirdupois; and as often as the actual bushel of salt shall exceed the said weight, such salt shall be charged in the proportion of the present rate of duty per bushel, for every fifty-six pounds of its actual weight."

The duty was not then changed till the act of July 8, 1797, when it was raised to 20 cents a bushel, (still of course counting the bushel at 56 lbs.)

The act of July 1, 1812, doubled the duties on all imports, making the duty on Salt 40 cents a bushel of 56 lbs.

The act of the 29th of July, 1813, reduced it again to 20 cents a bushel of 56 lbs., and said, "In calculating the said duty, every 56 lbs. of Salt shall be computed as equal to one bushel."

The act of April 27, 1816, again lays the duty as follows: "On Salt, 20 cents per bushel of 56 lbs." [This is the Tariff that Col. Dick Johnson voted for, and Mr. Calhoun both spoke and voted for.]

The act of 22d May 1824, made no change in the duty on Salt, of course it remained at "20 cents a bushel of 56 lbs." [For this Tariff, Gen. Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Col. Benton, Col. Johnson and Mr. Buchanan voted.]

The act of May 19, 1828, also made no change in the Salt Tax, still leaving it 20 cents a bushel of 56 lbs. [And again Van Buren, Johnson, Benton, Buchanan, and Wright voted for this Tariff.]

The act of May 29, 1830, was passed specially to reduce to Salt duty to "15 cents a bushel of 56 lbs." till January 1832, and afterwards to 10 cents.

The act of July 14, 1832, fixed the duty on Salt at "10 cents per bushel of 56 lbs."

The Compromise act of March 2, 1833, provided for a gradual reduction of this duty of 10 cents a bushel, till it should come down to 20 per cent. of its value.

And finally, the Whig Tariff of Aug. 30, 1842, laid the specific duty of 8 cents per bushel of 56 lbs., which so excited the ire of the redoubtable Brigadier General Romulus M. Saunders.

Now, to admit that there was any thing underhanded in thus fixing the bushel at 56 lbs. we must admit that Washington, and Adams, and Madison, and Monroe, and Jackson, all attempted in that way to wrong and cheat the people, when they signed the Tariff Bills in which 56 lbs. is expressly recognised as a bushel, to say nothing of all those other worthies whom we have named above as having voted for the Tariffs of 1816, 1824, and 1828, including Saunders's setting and rising stars, Jackson and Calhoun. For our own part, we prefer to believe that Saunders himself is the only one guilty of any fraud in the matter, by intentionally laboring to produce an impression which he knew to be false.

It results from the above history, that the present duty on Salt is lower than it has been during the 54 years that this government has existed, except one year from 1789 to 1790, and a year or two of the latter part of the existence of the Compromise Act.

The everlasting cry of the Locofocos of the South is, that a Tariff raises the price of every article on which it lays a duty, and especially manufactured articles, and that consequently the South, which manufactures but little, is taxed to put money in the pockets of the "lordly manufacturers" of the North. It has been shown, over and over again, that the prices of manufactures have been constantly falling under every Tariff; but still the cry is repeated, that the South is ground to the dust, &c. &c.

In the West, however, a very different complaint is made: *There*, the Tariff is abused for bringing *down* the price of goods. See the following from the Sangamo (Illinois) Journal:—

"We happened to be in a store of this city a day or two ago, and curiosity led us to take down the present prices of the following articles, with their prices a year since, before "the rascally tariff" went into operation. These prices show the effect of the tariff upon the cost of the leading articles of consumption among the people of the West:

	Prices in 1842.	*Present prices.*
Broadcloths, per yd.	$5 00 a 6 00	3 50 a —
Satinets	1 50 a 2 00	75 a 1 25
Kentucky Jeans	75 a 1 50	38 a 70
Cassimeres	3 00 a 4 00	1 50 a 2 00
Flannels	50 a 75	25 a 44
Calicoes	25 a 38	12½ a 18¾
Blue Prints	25 a —	15 a —
Brown Drillings	20 a 25	12½ a —
Brown Sheetings	12½ a 16	8 a 10
Tickings	25 a 38	12½ a 20
Blue Drillings	25 a 31	15 a —

"The prices of boots and shoes are reduced from 50 to 60 per cent. on the prices of last year."

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—The returns render it almost certain that three, and perhaps the whole four Locofoco Candidates for Congress are elected.

The following, from the New Orleans Courier, the Locofoco organ, sufficiently accounts for the unexpected success of the Locofocos in the above election. It will be seen that the Whigs are beaten on the ground that they are *opposed* to the Protective Tariff, and the Locofocos have succeeded because they profess to be its *advocates*:—

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS COURIER.

THE REAL QUESTION.

Well now, the impudence of these whigs is truly wonderful! They are eternally dinning it into the public ear that the democrats are hostile to the sugar planters, and will repeal the duty at the first opportunity, when they know the democrats contemplate no such thing any more than they do to make the waters of the Mississippi run up stream. Why should they repeal the duty? Such a design can never be thought of by the people of the South or their representatives in Congress—their great staple, cotton, is protected from the competition of Pernambuco and Brazil by a duty (we believe) of three cents per pound—and they are too wise, too careful of their own interest, to permit its reduction or repeal. No, no—the democrats will never touch the sugar duty. They never have touched it. But Mr. Clay, acting in concert with all his friends, *repealed the sugar duty*—and not satisfied with that, fifteen months ago he declared in the Senate of the United States that the best thing Congress could do, was to continue the repealing act in force and to make it the permanent policy of the government.

From whom, then, is the greatest danger to be apprehended by the sugar planters? From John Slidell and Alcee Labranche, or from George K. Rogers and Edward D. White?

The two first are staunch democrats, and are not political friends of Mr. Clay: the two last are whigs dyed in the wool, and political friends of Mr. Clay.

Is it not more probable that Mr. Clay would be supported and aided in any scheme to revive the mad principles of his compromise act by his political friends than by his political enemies?

Why the thing is as plain as the nose on his face!

Remember! Mr. Clay repealed the sugar duty in 1833, and in 1842 he declared that the repealing duty ought to be continued in force!

A FRAUD UPON HISTORY.

The friends of Mr. Calhoun have published a large octavo volume professing to contain the Speeches of Mr. Calhoun from 1811 to the present time. But the Editors of the National Intelligencer, who have obtained a copy of the work, have discovered that its compilers have been guilty of a trick that even such a juggler as Van Buren might be ashamed of, viz: that every speech, from Dec. 1811 to Feb'y 1833, is totally omitted. Of this dishonorable attempt at deception, the National Intelligencer speaks as follows:—

"The work to which we refer is entitled "Speeches of John C. Calhoun, delivered in the Congress of the United States from 1811 to the present time." New York, Harper & Brothers, octavo, pp. 554.

The "Advertisement" prefixed to this compilation is in the following terms:

"It may not be inappropriate to set forth, briefly, the considerations which have induced the publishers to offer this volume to the public. The speeches which it contains afford the principal—it might almost be said the only—means of knowing the political opinions of a citizen who, for a long succession of years, has occupied a conspicuous place before the people; who, as a high officer of the Government at one time, and as a statesman and legislator both before and since that time, has taken a leading part in all the great political questions that have agitated the country; who has long possessed an almost paramount influence in one part of the Union; and been looked upon, in fact, as the chief representative of political opinion in that portion; and who, finally, has now retired from direct participation in the councils of the country, only to occupy the station of a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people. The political doctrines of such a man cannot but afford interesting matter for attention and study; and it is believed that both friends and opponents of the distinguished person referred to will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to make themselves acquainted with his views and principles.

"The publishers have only to add, that in collecting the materials for the succeeding pages they have resorted to the most authentic sources. H. & B.

"NEW YORK, June, 1843."

This book, then, professes to afford to the Public as "the principal, if not the only, means of knowing the political opinions" of Mr. Calhoun, the Speeches delivered by him *from* 1811 *to the present times* and to do so on the ground of his having finally "retired from direct participation in the councils of the country, *only to occupy the station of a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the People.*"

The deception practised upon the Public, of which *Harper & Brothers* have become the innocent instruments, consists in this: that, professing to offer to the Public a compilation, from "the most authentic sources," of the Speeches of a citizen who, "both before and since he became a high officer of the Government"—that is, before and since the year 1825—"has taken a leading part in all the great political questions that have agitated the country," the compilers have absolutely omitted and suppressed every one of the Speeches delivered during the term of Mr. Calhoun's service in Congress from December 19, 1811, (a few days after he took his seat in the House of Representatives) to 1817, when he retired from Congress, though these Speeches actually embraced and covered "*all* the great political questions that agitated the country," and constituted the foundation of that reputation as a statesman which placed Mr. Calhoun first in the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe, and afterwards in the Vice Presidential Chair! These compilers might as well have given to the Public the play of Hamlet, with the character of Hamlet omitted—or the history of the United States, suppressing the incident of the War of the Revolution!

The first Speech in the book before us is that delivered by Mr. Calhoun in the House of Representatives December 19, 1811, on a Report from the Committee of Foreign Relations. The *next* Speech in the book is that "against the Force Bill," delivered on the 15th of February, 1833! leaving an entire blank for the period of twenty-two years of Mr. Calhoun's life, during which, it would appear from this book, professing to give *all* his Speeches on the great questions of the day, that he never opened his lips in public, though, during a considerable part of that time, there was hardly a day in which he did not captivate his associates in Congress by his attractive theories, or dazzle them with the brilliance of his eloquence.

Without dwelling upon the *motive* of this studied concealment of all that gave elevation and distinction to Mr. Calhoun in his meridian—which is too obvious to need remark—it is *our* purpose to supply, in part, the *hiatus* left by this book in the political history of Mr. Calhoun. We shall not observe exactly chronological order in our publication of his suppressed Speeches; but shall publish that first which is nearest at hand, being his opening Speech in 1816 on the bill to incorporate the Bank of the United States. We begin with this Speech, because, in the Address of the South Carolina Convention nominating him as a candidate for the Presidency, we find hostility to a Bank of the United States ranked among his cardinal political virtues. "Few men have been so efficient," says this Address, in saving the liberties of the country from the most dangerous of all the instruments of Federalism, a United States Bank." How justly their candidate is entitled to this credit, let the subjoined evidence testify.

This Speech was not reported by Mr. Calhoun himself, but the following report of it is a true and faithful one, somewhat condensed, and was never questioned, but on the contrary approved, at the time of its publication:

The Intelligencer here gives Mr. Calhoun's speech, delivered Feb'y 26th, 1816, in favor of the passage of the bill which he had introduced, and which afterwards passed, to incorporate the late Bank of the United States. We have not room for the whole speech, but a sentence or two will show its drift:—

"He did not propose to comprehend in this discussion the power of Congress to grant bank charters; nor the question whether the general tendency of banks was favorable or unfavorable to the liberty and prosperity of the country; nor the question whether a national bank would be favorable to the operations of the Government. To discuss these questions, he conceived, would be a useless consumption of time. The constitutional question had been already so freely and frequently discussed that all had made up their mind on it. The question whether banks were favorable to public liberty and prosperity was one purely speculative. The fact of the existence of banks, and their incorporation with the commercial concerns and industry of the nation, proved that inquiry to come too late. The only question was, on this hand, under what modifications were banks most useful, and whether the United States ought or ought not to exercise the power to establish a bank. As to the question whether a National Bank would be favorable to the administration of the finances of the Government, it was one on which there was so little doubt that gentlemen would excuse him if he did not enter into it."

"The state of our circulating medium was, he said, opposed to the principles of the Federal Constitution. The power was given to Congress by that instrument, in express terms, to regulate the currency of the United States."

The Intelligencer has since published Mr. Calhoun's Speeches in favor of a Protective Tariff, Internal Improvements, &c., extracts from which we will give hereafter.

The New York Tribune says,—

"We ask every fair, generous mind to contrast this with the course of Mr. Clay and his supporters. Two collections of Mr. Clay's speeches have been published, and a third is promised; but in neither can his most captious opponent find a wilful suppression of any sentiment our champion has uttered. In each edition Mr. Clay's Anti-Bank Speech of 1811 appears at full length; in ours it is placed side by side with his later speech in favor of a Bank, so that every reader may judge for himself whether he gives, or fails to give, valid reasons for the change of opinion which years of sad experience had wrought."

"But why did not the Observer tell his readers that Gen. Saunders voted to correct the evil of mileage and pay, and that the bill was lost by the action of a Whig Retrenchment Committee in the Senate!"—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Observer did not tell its readers so, because it has no knowledge of these things being true, and because it has had too much experience of Gen. Saunders and the Standard, to tell its readers any thing on their authority alone.

The Carolinian's writer on the Tariff asks us why we did not state the price of Turkey carpetings, as well as Brussels? We answer, that we did not certainly know their price; but we had no doubt, and we have no doubt now, that they are about the value of Brussels, that is, about $1 50 a square yard, and not $8 as he asserts. Our reason for believing so, is, that the two kinds are classed together in the Tariff, and taxed 55 cents a square yard, whilst Wilton, Saxony, and Aubussen, evidently because they are of higher value, are taxed 65 cents a square yard. Now, if, to furnish the President's House for Van Buren, in the gorgeous style which Mr. Ogle showed, Royal Wilton carpet cost only $4 02, and $3 50, and Saxony $3 a yard, at a time when Brussels cost $2 75 and $2 12 a yard, is it fair now to suppose that any of them cost $8 a yard? Certainly not.

This writer goes on to say,—

"I am much obliged to the Editor for referring me to "Document No. 224." What do I find there? That Mr. Calhoun and Col. Johnson, in 1816, voted that the duties on *all kinds* of carpeting for the rich and the poor should be 25 per cent. ad valorem. The Editor fails to do them justice; he says "that by the tariff of 1816, which Mr. Calhoun and Col. Johnson voted for, Brussels and Turkey carpets, the rich man's carpets, paid only 25 per cent." 25 per cent what? ad valorem. Why could he not have added this, for it is all important? For it is a principle which all democrats contend for, and the only fair way of laying duties."

We certainly think that no one of our readers could have understood our "25 per cent." as meaning any thing else than "25 per cent. ad valorem." The fact that the Carolinian writer had wit enough to see into it, settles that point.

As for the "principle which all democrats contend for," as "the only fair way of laying duties," it is certainly sadly violated in that Tariff of 1816, which Mr. Calhoun and Col. Johnson voted for, as in every other ever passed;—in more than one hundred cases in the act of 1816. But perhaps that only proves that Calhoun and Johnson are not "Democrats." What is the difference, for instance, between the "principle" of the duty on boots, as laid in the several acts? In Mr. Calhoun's Tariff of 1816, it is said, "On Boots, one dollar and fifty cents per pair." In Jackson's Tariff of 1824, "On laced boots or bootees one dollar and fifty cents per pair." In the act of 1832, "On boots and bootees one dollar and fifty cents per pair." The "Whig Tariff" of 1842, says, "On men's boots and bootees, of leather, wholly or partially manufactured, one dollar and twenty-five cents per pair."

We ask, what is the difference in the "principle" of all these acts? The only difference we can see, is, that the Whig Tariff is the lowest.

Locofocos had better stick to denunciations of the Tariff in the general. As soon as they enter into particulars, it will be invariably found, that Jackson, Van Buren, Calhoun, Johnson, Buchanan, Benton, and all the great lights of the party, have voted for higher Tariffs, more protective in their principles, and at least as dissimilar in the rates of duties they impose on different articles—five per cent. on one article and fifty on another.

MR. STANLY.—In the Register, just received, we find a letter from Mr. Stanly, denying, most emphatically, "that he ever knowingly took one cent, while in Congress, that he was not entitled to, and on this point he defies the most rigid examination." This is just what we expected. We will publish the letter next week.

Saunders *admits* that he took the $280 for the time he was absent practising Law.

MARRIED,

In Columbus county, on the 5th instant, M. LONDON, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Wilmington, to Miss RACHAEL TROY, daughter of the late Alex'r Troy, Esq. of Columbus.

In Robeson county, on the 15th ult., by Daniel McPhaul, Esq., Mr. DUNCAN McCORMICK to Miss ELIZABETH McCORMICK. Also, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Baker, Mr. DUNCAN McCALLUM to Miss CHARITY ANN LEE McQUEEN.—all of Robeson.

In Anson county, on the 2d inst., by John Adams, Esq., Mr. STEPHEN COLE of Richmond county, to Miss POLLY BROOKS of Anson.

At Asbury, N. J., on the 29th of June, by the Rev. Abraham Owen, Professor DEEMS, of the University of North Carolina, to ANNA, daughter of Israel D. Disosway, Esq. of New York.

DIED,

In Richmond county, on the 8th inst., ROBERT J., infant son of James A. and Caroline C. Covington, aged about six months.

On the 7th inst., Mrs. MARIA B. O'HANLON, wife of John C. O'Hanlon, of Columbia.

In Raleigh, of Congestive disease, on the 11th inst., in the 66th year of his age, JOHN L. HENDERSON, Esq., Clerk of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Mr. H. resided in Salisbury, but was here in attendance upon the Court, now in Session. He was buried with Masonic honors.

On the 18th day of June, 1843, at the residence of her father, in La Grange, Tenn., in the 19th year of her age, CAROLINA LAFAYETTE POLK, wife of Thos. R. Polk, and daughter of Elisha B. Smith.

At Portland, Maine, on the 7th, Hon. JOHN HOLMES, aged 70, formerly a distinguished Senator in Congress.

At Charleston, S. C., on the 8th instant, Hon. THOMAS LOWNDES, formerly a member of Congress.

At his residence in Tennessee, Col. FRANK. N. W. BURTON, in the 65th year of his age. Col. Burton was born in Granville county, near Williamsborough, North Carolina, on the 2d May, 1779. He graduated at the University of N. C., Chapel Hill, in the year 1799.

Sale of Land and Negroes.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at Public Auction, on Monday the 7th day of August, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on a credit of 90 days, the following Valuable Property, viz: One Tract of LAND, known as the Campbell land, 1 mile below Clarendon bridge, on the Wilmington road, containing 350 acres. One other Tract of LAND, 1¾ miles below the bridge, known as the Hall's land, containing about 38 acres. Also, TWO LIKELY YOUNG WOMEN AND FIVE CHILDREN. Note with approved security, will be required before the property is delivered.

D. EVANS, *Commissioner.*

July 18, 1843. 63-ts

TO MERCHANTS.

THE A 1 Br. Brig SOUTHAMPTON, Samuel Flint, Esq., Commander, now on her passage from this place to Liverpool, will return immediately. Merchants disposed to order Goods to come out by her, can have the same brought at the same rate of freight as charged by vessels trading to New York.

GEO. W. DAVIS, *Agent.*

Wilmington, N. C., July 18, 1843. 1w

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT a meeting of the Company on this day, the Superintendent exhibited sundry accounts for use of Water up to January 1, 1843, which he had been unable to collect. Whereupon, he was directed to place every such account, which shall remain unpaid on the 1st of September next, in the hands of an officer for collection.

This order will be rigidly enforced.

DANIEL SUTHERLAND, Sup't.

July 12, 1843. 63u

For Sale at Public Auction,

AT the Town House, on the 20th July, (if not disposed of at private sale,) that piece of well timbered LAND, known as the Shaw land, lying on the South side of Cross Creek, and joining the lands of Russell and estate of Eccles. A clause of warranty will be inserted in the deed. Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars apply to DAVID SHAW.

June 28, 1843. 60-4w

☞ The Sale of the above described Land is postponed.

July 14. DAVID SHAW.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE Sessions of this Institution annually commence on the 1st of October, and terminate on the 4th of July following. The Schools of the University, with their respective Professors, are—

1. Ancient Languages—Dr. Gessner Harrison.
2. Modern Languages—Dr. Charles Kraitsir.
3. Mathematics—Mr. Edward H. Courtenay.
4. Natural Philosophy—Mr. Wm. B. Rogers.
5. Civil Engineering—the subjects of which are divided between the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
6. Chemistry and Materia Medica—Dr. Robert E. Rogers.
7. Medicine—Dr. Henry Howard.
8. Anatomy and Surgery—Dr. James L. Cabell.
9. Moral Philosophy—Mr. George Tucker.
10. Law—Judge Henry St. G. Tucker.

Judge Tucker is Chairman of the Faculty.

The regular stated charges for the session are $225 00

For all other necessary expenses this sum is sufficient, 125 00

$350 00

The sum of $350 has been found, for several years past, to be the total average amount of the expenses of resident Students, from the books of the Patron, with whom they are required to deposite all their funds.

For further particulars, see one of the printed catalogues, or the Washington Globe and the Charleston Mercury, in both of which papers a standing advertisement will be found.

WILLIS H. WOODLEY,
Proctor and Patron U. of Va.

July 14, 1843. 63-t10

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to trust my wife DICY ANN on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting, she having, without any just cause, deserted my bed and board. And I do further caution all persons who may harbor the said Dicy Ann, or give her employment, that I shall enforce my rights as a husband against them. I also forewarn all persons against harboring or employing my Negro Slaves Peter and Jim, who are runaways.

T. S. MEMORY.

July 19, 1843. 63-3wpd

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife ELIZABETH MUSE has left my bed and board without cause: This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading with her on my account, as I am determined to be responsible for no debts of her contracting.

ARCH'D MUSE.

July 12, 1843. 1w

FOR SALE,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a General Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 21, 1841. 72tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine. (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

NO. 88 PEARL STREET.

Terms Reduced to $1 25 per day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & Co. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.

New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, *President.*

Wm. E. Mayhew,	Charles R. Pearce,
William H. Beatty,	Tho. R. Matthews,
William C. Shaw,	G. W. Richardson,
James I. Corner,	Johns Hopkins,
John Dushane,	*Directors.*

GEORGE B. COALE, *Secretary.*

☞ J. W. Wright is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

McCALLUM & CLARK, TAILORS.

(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39-tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31 1842. 39-tf

Job Printing of all kinds,
Neatly executed at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53-6m

SELLING OUT AT COST.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, respectfully invites the attention of their town and country customers, and all who buy Goods in Fayetteville, to their extensive, well assorted, and FRESH STOCK OF GOODS.

As usual, we have on hand a well selected supply of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Our country customers will continue their transactions as heretofore, and will be furnished at prices decidedly lower than ever.

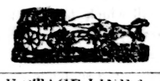
Cash purchasers will find our Goods very low, as we are determined to *Sell Out at Cost!*

J. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, April 22, 1843. 51tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40-tf

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,

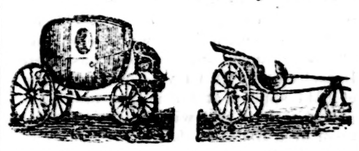
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscriber is opening, at the Store next door to Messrs. J. Huske & Son, a complete assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., selected with great care by himself, in the New York market. Physicians and Merchants from the country are requested to call. The citizens of Fayetteville are assured that all orders from them will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Chemist and Druggist.

Fayetteville, June 13, 1843. 58tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

May 16, 1843. 51tf

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozeng

Are a specific for the relief of nervous sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

60 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
20 do do Laguira ditto.

For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.

June 5, 1843. 57tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

POWER LOOMS

THE Subscriber offers for sale, Ten Matteawan LOOMS, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.

March 21, 1843. 46tf

Received per Fayetteville,

60 BAGS Prime Rio COFFEE.
On the River,
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 3, 1843. 45tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns,
French, English and Domestic Prints,
Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Black and blue black Silks,
Colored, Plain and Figured ditto,
Linen Pantaloon Stuffs,
Cotton ditto ditto,
Hamilton Jeans,
Kentucky ditto,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.

With many other Goods; all of which being purchased before the late rise in Goods, at the late Package Sales, for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

June 27, 1843. 60-tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large and general assortment of CANDLES, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

OIL.

200 GALLONS Sperm Winter Strained Bleached LAMP OIL, (pure,) a very superior article, warranted, and for sale lower than ever before offered in this market by the hogshead, barrel, or retail.

Also, 15 barrels TANNERS' OIL and 7 bbls. of LINSEED OIL.

A constant supply always on hand, and offered for sale unusually low, by the barrel or retail. Dealers and Manufacturers would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere

JAMES MARTINE.
Hay Street, above the Post Office.

May 20, 1843. 56-3m

Received by Steamer Fayetteville,

10 BBLS. Woolsey and Woolsey's Superfine Crushed and Pressed SUGAR,
4 boxes Loaf ditto,
10 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
10 boxes Stuart's Candy.

ALSO,
100 bundles prime Northern HAY,
5 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.

May 25, 1843. 56-tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Joel Prince *vs.* Timothy W. Spence, Duncan McLean, and John Spence.

IT appearing, by the affidavit of Complainant, that Duncan McLean is not an inhabitant of this State: Notice is hereby given to the said Duncan McLean, that he personally be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity, for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to the Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1843. ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

60-6w] *Clerk & Master.*

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

William McIntyre *vs.* William Maxwell and others.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for Thomas Maxwell, Daniel Maxwell, and Daniel Maxwell (son of John,) personally to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity, for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer those things which shall be objected to them by Complainant, or plead or demur to said complaint, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1843.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.
Clerk & Master.

60-6w]

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammoniac; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.

March 18, 1843. 47-tf

TO THE WORLD!!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power! No, we cannot; the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system;—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world; and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus. The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is destined to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered—and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Honor Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New York:

NEW YORK, August 23, 1842.

Gentlemen: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory, ever constant in the task, brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with agony—the only voice that came from my lips the voice of groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity, and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing my self to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg, accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last; the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had become much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months. By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before my God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe this statement, for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

THOMAS TURNER, 43 Anthony street.

City and County of New York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th day of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true. ROBT. H. MORRIS,
Mayor of the City of New York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation, I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,
Pastor of the M. E. Church, Duane st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
Corner of Church and Leonard sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
Corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC L. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW YORK, August 3, 1842.

Messrs. SANDS—*Gentlemen:* Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which after proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned, down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost hopeless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure.

PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT.—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW YORK, August 16, 1842.

Messrs. SANDS—*Gentlemen:* Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease continued to grow worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately forme, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it, and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense.—Those wishing to learn further particulars concerning my case, will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber street, New York.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

EDWARD J. HALE, Agent, by special appointment for the Proprietors, for Fayetteville and vicinity. B. Oates, Charlotte, N. C: Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C: Haviland, Risby & Co., Augusta, Geo.: Mosely & Co., Mobile, Ala.

February 10, 1843. 41-eowlY

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47-tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1843.

Joseph R. Kemp *vs.* Griffith J. Streety.

Original Attachment levied on fifty acres of land, more or less, lying on the North East side of Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of John W. Rinandi and others; also one-half of a Town Lot in Elizabeth Town, as the property of Defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that G. J. Streety, the Defendant in this case, has removed from this State, or so conceals himself that the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving him notice of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in August next, and replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the Land and Town lot levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday in May, 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 61-6w

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1843.

Daniel McDonald *vs.* Malcom McDonald, Archd McDonald, and Nancy Murphy.

Petition to prove the Last Will and Testament of D. McDonald, dec'd, in due and solemn form.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that some of the Defendants live out of the State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that they be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday in May, 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50] 61-6w

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1843.

Nancy McKay, Anthony F. Toon and wife Mary, Wm. M. Baldwin and wife Margaret, Duncan McKethan and wife Euphemia, Jesse Jones and wife Flora, and John McKay, heirs at law of Dugald McKay, dec'd, *vs.* Neill McKay.

Petition for Division of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Neill McKay, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Neill McKay to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday in May, 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 61-6w

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1843.

Eliza McIver *vs.* David W. McIver.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, David W. McIver, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette, published in the City of Raleigh, and in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, David W. McIver, to be and appear before the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Moore at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the petition will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.

53-3m] JOHN MORISON, C. S. C.